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[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RĀJPŪTĀNĀ.

Received up to 21st February, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 18th February, says that Lord Dufferin's retirement it is evident from Lord Dufferin's own statement before his Council that

Circulation,
450 copies.

his intended retirement at the end of the current year is due to private and not political reasons. The question is what will be the effect of his early retirement on Indian affairs? Before his arrival in this country some persons predicted that he would annex Burma, improve the relations between the supreme power and the Native States, and settle the frontier difficulty, strengthening the frontier defences. The annexation of Burma is a *fait accompli*, though it is almost needless to say that the measure has been carried out in direct opposition to Indian public opinion and has involved a much greater loss of men and money than was expected. With reference to relations with Native Princes, the ties of friendship have not been strengthened nor have steps been taken with a view to improving the efficiency of their armies. On the contrary, the Viceroy has been inclined to favour a reduction of their armaments. His Excellency has, no doubt, done much in the way of solving the frontier problem. The offers of Native Chiefs to contribute to the expenses of the fortification of the frontier reflect great credit on their loyalty and will be a substantial

help to Government. If their armies were re-organized, they would be a great source of strength to the paramount power. As regards his internal administration, setting aside the introduction of the income-tax, the reduction of public expenditure, the enhancement of salt duty, and so forth, Lord Dufferin has done nothing to win the good will of the people. The appointment of the Public Service Commission was an important measure of his Government. But the Report of the Commission has not yet been published, and it is not known what recommendations have been made and what will be their results. Lord Dufferin's Jubilee speech excited a strong hope of reform of Legislative Councils in this country, but nothing has yet been done in that direction. It would have been a good thing if his Lordship had been able to carry out the proposed reform. Lady Dufferin has conferred a great favour on Indian women by establishing the fund called the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. This noble scheme, too, is sure to suffer in or greater or less degree from the early departure of her Ladyship, though she will continue to take interest in it after her return to England. Hence it will be perceived that Lord Dufferin's premature retirement is very unfortunate for this country. He retires when he is just in a position to do a deal of good to this country. It is impossible to think that he will see his way to serve out his full term. He should, however, make a point of introducing the useful reforms, which he had in contemplation, during the next ten months which he has still to spend in this country, and of winning at least a portion of that widespread popularity which was acquired by his immediate predecessor.

Circulation,
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 15th February, in commenting upon the same subject, says that when Lord Dufferin arrived in India, frontier affairs were in a very unsatisfactory state and were viewed with anxiety. He has, however, greatly improved matters and removed all ground for apprehension. He leaves this country in a state of perfect peace and tranquility. The *Akhbár* then quotes the

The same.

opinions of the *Pioneer*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Madras Mail* about his Lordship's retirement.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 18th February, is grieved to hear that Lord Dufferin has tendered his resignation and will retire at the end of this year before the expiration of his term. When his Lordship first set foot on Indian soil on the 4th December, 1884, he declared that he would make a point of developing and consolidating the benevolent measures inaugurated by his distinguished predecessor. His antecedents and the complimentary terms in which Lord Ripon spoke of him also led natives to form high expectations of him. But it is to be regretted that he has not been able to give effect to his good intentions ; his administration has even done positive harm to the country. His Lordship has still ten months before him. He should make the best of this time, and bestow some benefits on the people, so that they may always remember him with love and gratitude. (The *Bhrat Bandhu*, Aligarh, of the 10th February, and the *Bhart Jiwan*, Benares, of the 13th February, express regret at the news of Lord Dufferin's retirement at the end of the year. Referring to Lord Lansdowne's nomination to the Viceroyalty, the *Bhart Jiwan* remarks that he is yet only 42. Probably no man has hitherto been appointed to the post at such an early age. It remains to be seen how far his administration will be beneficial to this country.)

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 15th February, says that Lord Dufferin has not yet done much good to this country. When

The same.
he assumed the reins of the Government of India he declared that he had the best interests of the country at heart and that he would water the good seed which had been planted by Lord Ripon. But it is to be regretted that he has hitherto not been able to carry out his good intentions owing to want of leisure. He should endeavour to redeem his pledges during the ten months which he has still to spend in this country.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 16th February, censures
the London *Times* for its attacking
The same. Lord Ripon in its comments on Lord

Dufferin's retirement, and says that Lord Ripon was a truly
liberal-minded man and deserves to rank with the gods. The
Indians will never forget the great benefits which he bestowed
on them. Lord Dufferin is no doubt a great statesman
and his manner is characterized by much courtesy, but as
foreign affairs have chiefly engaged his attention, he has
not had leisure to attend to the internal administration.
He would do well to relieve the people of a portion of
their burdens and to concede to them some of the new
privileges asked for by them before his departure from this
country.

Circulation,
240 copies.

Attack of the Pioneer the *Pioneer* complains that malad-
against Mahárája Holkar. ministration prevails in Indore. It is
alleged that Mahárája Holkar does not attend to the affairs
of the State, and that Diwán Raghu Náth Ráo, Prime
Minister, is so much dissatisfied with His Highness in conse-
quence that he is inclined to resign the post. The Allah-
abad journal warns the Mahárája that if the administration is
not improved, the Government of India will be obliged to
interfere. The *Azad* believes that the *Pioneer* has attacked
the prince through malice in revenge for his resenting his
ill-treatment in England on the occasion of the Jubilee.
But the Government of India is not so foolish that it should
be deceived by such false misrepresentations. The *Pioneer*
had better look at the unsatisfactory results of Government
interference in the affairs of Haidarabad and Bhopal.

The same paper states that Mr. Hámíd Ali Khán, Barr-
ister-at-Law, is wrong in saying that
the National Congress. the inhabitants of Oudh sympathise
with the National Congress. He is not a native of the pro-
vince and does not represent the views of any class of the
community. The *Azad* is in a position to say that the Musal-
máns of Oudh are opposed to the Congress.

The *Akhbar-i-Islam* (Meerut), of the 14th February,

Circulation,
62 copies.

Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan's concurs in the sentiments expressed lecture at Lucknow. by Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan in his

political lecture at Lucknow, and says that neither Hindus nor Musalmans can obtain any benefit from the National Congress. The movement is quite premature.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 17th February, on the

Circulation,
596 copies.

Public meeting held at Allahabad to welcome the Allahabad delegates on their return from the National Congress.

Allahabad, on the 11th idem, at which the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhia Nath took the chair, to welcome the Allahabad delegates who had returned from the National Congress at Madras.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustan* (Khalakankar), in commenting in its issues

Circulation,
181 copies.

Mr. Westland's speech on the state of Indian finances.

of the 15th, 16th, and 17th February on Mr. Westland's speech in the Viceroy's Legislative Council at the time of introducing the Petroleum Bill, says that he stated that the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian Treasury was not the result of extravagant or reckless expenditure, but was due to circumstances over which Government had no control. He expressed great indignation at the charge of extravagance brought against Government. He said that the public critics, who accused Government of extravagance, always indulged in generalities, but never pointed out particular items of expenditure which might be discontinued with advantage. His statement is unfounded. The native newspapers and the public associations in this country have repeatedly drawn attention to such items and protested against undertakings on which the hard-earned money of the people has been wantonly spent. The honorable gentleman had better read the late Mr. Fawcett's speech on Indian finance in Parliament and his writings on the subject and then he will not have the courage to declare that the Indian revenues are spent with care and economy. Mr.

Fawcett's strictures on the administration of Indian finance hold good at present as much as they did ten years ago when they were made. In no other country over the face of the earth do officials receive such large salaries as are paid to Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners, Collectors, and other Civilians in this country. Mr. Fawcett remarked in one of his writings as follows :—"There is probably no country in which official salaries range so high, and this remark holds true not only with regard to those who are employed in the public service in India, but also with regard to many of the salaries which are paid at the India Office in London. One who holds a high position in the English Civil Service informs me that he has lately had occasion to make a comparison between the rates of pay in the English and India service, and that he finds that in numerous instances, for precisely the same work done in England, a poor country like India pays 20 or 30 per cent. more than is paid by England with all her wealth." Could there be more unjustifiable extravagance than this? When an Englishman works in London for the English people, he receives Rs. 100 a month. But when he does the same work, and perhaps in the same house, for the Indians, he is paid Rs. 130 a month! Shame! Shame! Mr. Westland says that public critics do not show what particular items of expenditure can be discontinued with advantage. It would seem that he means such items as can be discontinued with advantage to his brother Civilians. Indeed, it is an unpardonable offence to make any proposals which, however beneficial to the people, are calculated to injure Civilians. Mr. Westland observed in his speech that the public expenditure of India was only 60 per cent. that of the United Kingdom, although it covered an area ten times as large and a population seven times as large. But he did not refer to the circumstance that England was twenty times as rich as India. As in private families so in the State, the expenditure should not be judged of by the population, but by the income of the people. A person whose income is Rs. 1,000 can contribute to the State treasury Rs. 100 more easily than one who has an income of

Rs. 10 can contribute Rs. 4. Hence the honourable gentleman may be rightly charged with attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the public in referring only to the areas and populations of India and the United Kingdom while comparing the expenditure of the two countries. On the occasion of the Jubilee, over-zealous tahsildars forcibly took subscriptions for the Jubilee Fund, even from those persons who live from hand to mouth, at the rate of one or two annas per man, telling them that they were required to pay only a few pice while hundreds of rupees had been contributed by others. A heartless tahsildar may not be ashamed to use such an argument, but a Financial Minister should hesitate to do so. The people would have some consolation if the revenues were devoted to the promotion of their welfare. They naturally feel their heavy burdens the more keenly when they see Government making an extravagant use of their hard-earned money. Mr. Westland observed in his speech that the Financial Statement laid by him before the Council was the result of a close attention to economy for many years. If Government has had to introduce the income-tax and the petroleum duty and to raise the rate of duty on salt while observing such a strict economy, Heaven protect the people when Government pursues a policy of extravagance! The *Hindustan* then says that it has already expressed its opinion in a previous issue on the subject of a revival of cotton duties, and after quoting an extract from Mr. Westland's speech, in which he stated that as Burma had no credit at present, whatever money had to be raised for it must be raised on the credit of India, asks its readers if they have ever come across such an argument before. The Government of India is as much justified in making this country pay for Burma as it would be in making the honourable gentleman pay for his impecunious neighbours. He went the length of declaring: "The annexation of Burma differs in no respect from the various annexations which we have made from time to time, and which have built up the India we now know." Again he said: "We have no more right to cast Burma out of the common brotherhood and to tell it to bear its own burdens than we

have to select the poorer portions of Bengal or Assam and to tell them that the wealth of their neighbours cannot be applied to giving them a share in the common civilization." Bravo! Bravo! The *Hindustan* is much indebted to the Financial Minister for the information that Burma is an integral portion of India like Bengal. Indian geography will now have to be revised in the light of this new discovery. If in future China is annexed, it will also become an integral portion of India according to Mr. Westland's reasoning, and the Indians will have no right to object to paying the cost of occupation and pacification of that country. Further, the honourable gentleman said, "For Upper Burma, its annexation and its administration, we, the Indian Empire, are responsible, &c." If by the expression "We, the Indian Empire," he means only the Government of India, he is quite right. But if he includes the Indian public in the expression, his statement is wrong. The Indians never urged the declaration of war against Burma and its annexation, and consequently it is a gross injustice to saddle them with the expenses of its conquest and annexation.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (*Etawah*), of the 20th February, after publishing long extracts from the Six Auckland Colvin's speech at the Bareilly Dar- Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Bareilly Darbár, remarks that His

Honor is quite right in saying that these provinces are very backward in education compared with other provinces. It is a matter of great satisfaction that he is an advocate for high education and is not opposed to it, as many Government officers are generally considered to be. His remarks as to native graduates are true and just, and it is to be hoped that young educated natives will take them to heart and improve their conduct. The fourth estate of these provinces is no doubt still in its infancy. The native newspapers are, however, fully alive to the benefits of British rule, such as the increased facilities of communication provided by railways, the perfect security of life and property, the spread of education, and so forth. They may sometimes make false criticisms on Government through ignorance, but their

criticisms are not always unfounded. They are quite justified in censuring Government for spending the famine insurance fund on the frontier defences and for not remitting land revenue in times of famine. It would appear from some sentences in Sir Auckland Colvin's speech that he thinks that native newspapers maliciously criticize the proceedings of Government with a view to create disaffection in the minds of the people towards it. It must be admitted that the tone of the Bengal press is open to objection, but the newspapers in these provinces, as a rule, seldom exceed the limits of fair criticism and moderation. The Ilbert Bill controversy was an exceptional case. On that occasion, when the Anglo-Indian newspapers abused natives, the native newspapers gave them tit for tat. The criticisms of the native journals may be wrong, but they never partake of disloyalty. The native editors think that their duty is not to approve of Government measures indiscriminately, but to express their true and frank opinions about them. If they have misunderstood their duty, it had better be explained to them by Government.

The *Mulki Mukhbir* (Lahore), of the 13th February, India and its misfortunes. represents India as a woman attacked by many serpents, called the Income-tax, the enhancement of salt duty, the scarcity of grain, Kabul, Burma, &c., and appealing to the Viceroy for aid.

G. 13. 1901
No. 1062Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* (Jhelam), of the 13th February, is surprised to hear that although the examinations of Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, and Munsifs, Panjab.

Examinations of Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, and Munsifs, Panjab.

were held more than four months ago, the names of the successful candidates have not yet been published.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 14th February, refers to

Mr. Dyer's lecture at Lahore against the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases.

the lecture which was delivered at Lahore on the 4th idem by Mr. Dyer against the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases, and agrees with the lecturer in thinking that the rules should be repealed. The lock-

hospital system is a very indecent one and tends to promote immorality. (The *Astāb-i-Panjāb*, Lahore, of the 8th February, is in favour of the maintenance of the system, and urges that if it has not succeeded in checking the spread of venereal diseases among the soldiers, the rules should be still more strictly enforced, and dancing-girls and those women who secretly practise prostitution should be also brought under their operation. Of course, steps should be taken to save prostitutes from the illegal extortion of lock-hospital officials.)

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimros* (Bijnor), of the 14th February, complains that the Failure of the kharif crop in Fatehpur-Sikri, late kharif crop in Fatehpur-Sikri, Agra, was greatly damaged by an excessive rainfall and floods, and therefore urges a suspension of the revenue instalment.

Circulation,
315 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 15th February, referring to the Panjab University bribery case, says that nothing could be more astonishing in the present times of education and civilization than the ugly facts brought to light by the evidence for the prosecution. No educated native who is qualified to hold the post of Registrar of a University would ever be guilty of such gross misbehaviour as that with which Mr. Larpent has been charged. (Several newspapers of the Panjab have been publishing abstracts of the statements of the witnesses who have been examined by the Commission of Inquiry.)

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 11th February, Scheme for water-supply, refers to the taxes which the Municipal Board of Allahabad intends to levy on houses and horses with a view to providing the civil station and the city with a pure water-supply, and publishes the objections which have been filed in the Municipal Office by many persons. The same paper, in its issue of the 18th idem, says that as the people are in great distress owing to heavy taxation and the scarcity of grain, the introduction of water-rates will aggravate their sufferings. If the scheme can be carried out without additional taxation, well and

good; otherwise it had better be suspended. The proposed water-works are not an absolute necessity, inasmuch as there is a sufficient number of wells of pure water in almost every part of the city.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 17th February, Visit of the Mahárája of Mysore to Jodhpur. expresses great satisfaction at the warm welcome accorded by the Mahárája of Jodhpur to the Mahárája of Mysore, but regrets to say that native princes seldom see each other. They would greatly profit by mutual interviews, which would give them an opportunity of exchanging thoughts with each other about the systems of administration in their States. The Mahárája of Mysore is a very clever and liberal-minded prince, and has introduced representative institutions in his dominions. He must have explained the advantages of such institutions to his noble host, who, it may be expected, will introduce them in Jodhpur in course of time. The *Hindustán* is glad to say that the Mahárája of Jodhpur has ordered an Administration Report to be prepared every year, and advises other native chiefs to print such reports and to endeavour to improve their administrations like His Highness. (The *Oudh Akhbár*, Lucknow, of the 15th February, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of the visit of the Mahárája of Mysore to Jodhpur.)

Circulation,
181 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 15th February, Bhopal affairs. says that its readers must have learnt from the writings of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that the Begam of Bhopal is being treated in a very

Circulation,
200 copies.

strange manner by Sir Lepel Griffin. Now a rumour is afloat to the effect that it is intended to reduce Her Highness to the same straits as the late Rája of Kolhapur, and then to swallow up her State. If the rumour is well founded, her position may be considered very critical. Sir Lepel Griffin's interference in Bhopal has created a wide-spread sensation and forms a general topic of conversation throughout the country, and strange rumours are spread every day; but still the Government of India has not yet deemed it expedient to interfere. Sir Lepel Griffin is said to have great influence over

Lord Dufferin, so much so that he may even induce his Lordship to dethrone the Begam, if he pleases. It is difficult to say how far this rumour is true, but there is reason to fear that he may bring her into new difficulties at any moment. The indifference and apathy of the Supreme Government in the matter remind the people of the days of Lord Lytton. A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* goes the length of stating that the Begam has complained to the Viceroy of the alleged misbehaviour of many persons in Bhopal towards her, telling His Excellency that if her grievances are not redressed by him, she will go to England to lay her case before Parliament. It is time that Lord Dufferin should interfere and save her the heavy expenses of a journey to England.

Circulation,
425 copies.

Alleged dismissal of General Azimu-l-din Khán, Prime Minister of Rámpur.

The *Dabda-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 13th February, referring to the statements of the *Nizamu-l-Mulk* newspaper of Moradabad, to the effect that at his Bareilly interview with the Nawáb of Rámpur the Lieutenant-Governor told His Highness to dismiss General Azimu-l-din Khán and to give pensions to his relatives, allowing them to live wherever they like, condemns the statements as wholly unfounded and censures the Moradabad newspaper for spreading false rumours which are uncomplimentary to the rulers of the State.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Stoppage by the Resident of a charitable allowance paid by the late Mahárája of Rewa to a religious mendicant.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 18th February, says that a Hindu religious mendicant, named Swámi Rámprapana, spends a large sum of money on supplying food and clothing to religious mendicants and the poor at the Mágh-mela in Allahabad every year, the money being obtained from Hindu princes and noblemen. The Swámi received from the late Mahárája Raghuráj Singh of Rewa Rs. 12,000 a year for the purpose, but the allowance has been unjustly stopped by the Resident since the death of the late Mahárája. In order to save the good name of their deceased husband, the Mahárájas themselves pay a small sum to the Swámi. The Government

of India should enquire into the matter and after so doing renew the charitable allowance discontinued by the Resident.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, writing from Orai, says that the Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi-Chowra Branch of the Indian Midland Railway has been opened for passenger traffic from 1st idem, but that, judging from the state of affairs at the Orai station, the management of the line appears to be unsatisfactory. At the Orai station the name of the station is not cried out at the arrival of a train. There is no water-carrier and the station is very imperfectly lighted. On the 1st February an old man, in getting out of his carriage, fell on the platform owing to the darkness. No table of fares has been put up at the station, nor do the station officials answer properly the questions put to them by passengers regarding fares. The officials do not assist passengers in getting into carriages, but abuse them. No separate accommodation has been provided for women. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that passengers are unable to obtain water at any place between Jhansi and Cawnpore, as no water-carriers seem to have been engaged by the Railway Company.

Circulation
385 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Ghamkhwār-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 18th February,

Circulation,
425 copies.

Three peasants shot by European soldiers at Mian Mir, Lahore.

says that three peasants were lately killed by European soldiers in a village situated near the Mian Mir

cantonment, Lahore. It would seem that some soldiers, belonging to a battery of artillery encamped near the village, plucked jujubes from trees in an adjoining field. The deceased peasants protested against this, on which the soldiers shot them. The opposite version of the story is that the deceased were thieves and were fired upon by the soldiers in self-defence. An enquiry is being made into the alleged theft, and all the inhabitants of the village have got into trouble.

Circulation,
113 copies

The *Rozánah* (Lucknow), of the 20th February, says that it is rumoured that a European soldier of the Lucknow garrison was Nawáb Dulare, Lucknow. Alleged ill-treatment of two European soldiers by Nawáb Dulare, Lucknow. lately missing, and that consequently two other soldiers were sent out to search for him in the city. They met a carriage with closed doors at night in a public thoroughfare, and, suspecting that the missing soldier was in the carriage, stopped it and desired to examine it. The men who were seated outside the carriage told the soldiers that the carriage was occupied by respectable women and could not be opened in consequence. Then the soldiers tried to forcibly open the carriage, on which a fight ensued between them and the men attending the carriage and some passers-by. One soldier was severely hurt and fell senseless on the ground, and the other, after having received some hurt, made his escape. Now Nawáb Dulare and some other persons have been charged with causing hurt to the soldiers. Even supposing that the Nawáb took part in the fight, he was perfectly justified in protecting his women from the interference of the soldiers. The case will unnecessarily put him to an expense of several thousands of rupees.

Circulation,
385 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, complains that there is a very large number of monkeys at Agra, and that the brutes are a great nuisance. Monkeys at Agra.

Circulation,
68 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 14th February, on Highway robbery at Sa. the authority of a correspondent, re-báranpur. refers to a highway robbery which lately occurred on the Umballa road about three miles from Saháranpur. A marriage party was waylaid at sunset, the bride-groom severely belaboured with sticks, and the bride robbed of her jewellery by a gang of robbers.

Circulation,
385 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, gives the particulars of a highway robbery which was committed about 6 P. M. on the 8th idem near Orai. One Lála Sukh Lal, pleader, and his muharrir, who were going in a carriage, were

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attacked and robbed by thieves. The carriage-driver was severely wounded and lies in the Orai hospital. It is rumoured that the police are in league with thieves and robbers and receive from the latter a portion of the stolen property.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	Ajib-i-Islam	"	Urdú	Weekly	... Muhammed Hādi Hussain.	1898. Feb. 7th & 14th	Feb. 16th & 20th,	140 copies.
2	Ajib-i-Sramgarh	"	Urdú	... " "	... Qudrat Ali	... 13th	... 16th	208
3	Ajib-i-Hind	"	Urdú	... " "	... Barkat Ali	... 18th	... 20th	250
4	Ajib-i-Panjab	"	Urdú	Tri-weekly	... Divān Bútā Singh	... 13th, 15th &	... 16th, 18th &	500
5	Ajra Alibér	"	Agrā	Weekly	... Tajammul Hussain	... 17th.	... 21st.	200
6	Agra Punch	"	Agrā	... " "	... Amir Khán	... 14th,	... 16th	63
7	Alibdari-Ālam	"	Meerut	... " "	... Muqarrab Hussain	... 20th	... 21st	11
8	Alibdari-Ām	"	Lahore	Tri-weekly	... Khán.	... 14th,	... 16th & 20th	3,000
9	Alibdari-Chundri	"	Ohunfr	Weekly	Mukund Rám	... 18th,	... 21st.	11
10	Alibdari-Akhyaṛ	"	Delhi	... " "	Hanúmán Prasad	... 14th	... 18th	215
11	Ālam-i-Qasid	"	Gawnpore	... " "	... Muhammad Dín	... 15th	... 20th	250
12	Digarā Institute	"	Aligarh	Urdú. English Bi-weekly	... Rahmat-ul-lah	... 17th	... 19th	200
	Gazette.				... Gulab Rái	... 14th & 18th,	... 16th & 20th,	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
13	Almond Alibér	"	Almora	Weekly	Sadā Nand	... 13th	... 16th	85 copies.
14	Anjanak-i-Hind	"	Lucknow	"	Chandan Lal	... 11th	... 17th	180
15	Āru Pustak	"	Bareilly	Monthly	Réj Bahadur	For February	15th	425
			Lucknow	Weekly	... Ahmad Ali	... Feb. 17th	... 18th	250

17	<i>Bhārat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	... Hindi	"	10th	"	100	"
18	<i>Bhārat Jeevan</i>	Banaras	... Urdu	"	13th	"	2,000	"
19	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moridābād	... Urdu	"	15th	"	"	"
20	<i>Chalis Puras</i>	Delhi	... Urdu	"	16th	"	250	"
21	<i>Dabob-i-Sikandar</i>	Rāmpur	... Urdu	"	18th	"	425	"
22	<i>Devi Punch</i>	Lahore	... Urdu	"	15th	"	815	"
23	<i>Ghamkhanda-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	18th	"	425	"
24	<i>Gulzar-i-Urdū</i>	Sultanpur	... Urdu	"	21st	"	425	"
25	<i>Hindi-i-Hind</i>	Allahābād	... Urdu	"	19th	"	100	"
26	<i>Indus</i>	Kalātanīar	... Hindi	"	14th	"	400	"
27	<i>Japri Gazette</i>	Sājipur	... Hindi-Urdū	"	19th to 19th	"	181	"
28	<i>Jamān-i-Tir</i>	Moradābād	... Urdu	"	11th, 15th &	"	16th to 20th	"
29	<i>Jamān-i-Jamāhed</i>	Lucknow	... Urdu	"	11th, 15th &	"	16th, 19th &	"
30	<i>Jazīra Paper</i>	Kanauj	... Urdu	"	18th	"	100	"
31	<i>Jamān-i-Panch</i>	Lucknow	... Urdu	"	21st.	"	21st.	"
32	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	Banaras	... Hindi-Urdū	"	18th	"	17th	"
33	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	14th	"	14th	"
34	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	19th	"	16th	"
35	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	14th to 19th	"	181	"
36	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	11th, 15th &	"	16th, 19th &	"
37	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	18th.	"	18th.	"
38	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	16th	"	16th & 20th	"
39	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	6th & 12th	"	160	"
40	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	6th & 12th	"	160	"
41	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	16th	"	810	"
42	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	16th	"	162	"
43	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	16th	"	250	"
44	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	16th	"	501 copies (in-	"
45	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	17th	"	cluding 343	"
46	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	20th	"	copies taken by Govern-	"
47	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	"	"	ment).	"
48	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	"	"	200 copies.	"
49	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	"	"	400	"
50	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	"	"	400	"
51	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	"	"	200	"
52	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	"	"	450	"
53	<i>Jamān-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	"	"	21st.	"
54	<i>Khāzī-i-Sājipur</i>	Delhi	... Urdu	"	16th	"	18th	"
55	<i>Khāzī-i-Sājipur</i>	Lahore	... Urdu	"	19th	"	16th	"
56	<i>Khāzī-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	16th & 16th.	"	16th	"
57	<i>Khāzī-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	14th	"	17th	"
58	<i>Khāzī-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	9th	"	16th, 18th &	"
59	<i>Khāzī-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"	"	14th, 16th &	"	18th.	"
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196	<i>Khāzī-i-Sājipur</i>	"	"</td					

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
40	Lahore Gazette	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Didar Baksh Imdad Hussain Ghalam Mohammad Durga Pressid	For. 18th " 15th " 14th " 18th	Feb. 21st " 18th " 16th " 21st	100 copies. 225 " 200 " 47 "
41	Farmastu-i-Akhlaq	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	"	"	"	100 "
42	Mashri-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-weekly	"	"	"	225 "
43	Matla-i-Nur	Singapore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	"	"	"	200 "
44	Masqat-i-Pul-e	Bampur	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Reza Kutima-i-Lah	9th & 16th...	Feb. 20th; " 19th	150 " 250 "
45	Mahr-i-Nemroz	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	"	"	"	100 "
46	Mazhar-i-Am	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmed Khan	10th	"	100 "
47	Milat-i-Ulithir	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Fazlu-J-din	12th	"	1,725 "
48	Zilla Dogaad	"	Urdu	Weekly	Ali Dina	13th	"	850 "
49	Muraqqa-i-Tahsil	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	Bibisri Lal	For February	"	125 "
50	Mujtahid	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Amjad Ali	Feb. 13th	"	180 "
51	Mujtahid	Bhati	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Rohi-i-Lah Khan	16th & 20th	"	190 "
52	Mujtahid	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Ayaz-e-Krehan	7th	"	250 "
53	Mujtahid	Khartak	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Tanvir-i-Din Bhawra	15th	"	385 "
54	Mujtahid	Patahpur	Urdu	Weekly	Kuliullah Lal	8th	"	60 "
55	Mujtahid	Jamnagar	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ishaq	10th	"	50 "
56	Mujtahid	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	Debi Prasad	For February	"	180 "
57	Mujtahid	"	Urdu	"	Rev. O. B. Newton	18th	"	620 "
58	Mujtahid	"	Urdu	"	Abdu-J-Hamid	18th	"	300 "
59	Mujtahid	"	Urdu	"	Banudera Bhakar	15th	"	400 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of Report.	Circulation.
67	Talib	Urdu	Weekly	Feb. 19th	Feb. 20th	... 80 copies.		
68	Sunapred	"	"	" 16th	" 18th	125		
69	Teh-i-Hind	"	"	" "	" 19th	125		
70	Yatris Hind	Mosrat	"	" "	" 20th	295		
71	Yatris-i-Mill	Sialkot	"	" "	" 20th	200		
72	Vidya Paper	"	"	" "	" 20th	175		
73	Yatris Dard	Dhar	"	" "	" 20th to 18th	100		
74	Zar-i-Soh Hind	Merrut	Urdu	" " Marathi-Eng. Weekly	" 18th	180		
				" " English	" 18th	180		
				" " Sifat Ali	" 16th & 16th,	250		
				" "	" 15th & 21st,			

ANNAHAD
6th February, 1888.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Genl. Reporter on the Verbal and Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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